

## **Trauma Resuscitation: Special Considerations**

### **PCEP 5/02**

1. Pediatric trauma patients are more likely to have
  - a. Broken ribs
  - b. Hypotension early on
  - c. Diffuse head injuries
  - d. Less problem with hypothermia
  
2. With injured infants it is very important to
  - a. Restrict volume resuscitation
  - b. Decompress the stomach following assisted ventilation
  - c. Shield parents from seeing the child until cleaned-up
  - d. All the above
  
3. The geriatric trauma patient may not exhibit the "normal" signs of shock because:
  - a. Beta blockers prevent tachycardia
  - b. Their baseline BP maybe elevated
  - c. Confusion is often attributed to age~
  - d. All of the above
  
4. When describing pain, the elderly trauma patient is more likely to complain of:
  - a. Localized pain
  - b. Sharp pain
  - c. Dull, diffuse pain
  - d. No pain
  
5. The earliest sign of shock in pregnant trauma patients is:
  - a. Hypotension
  - b. Severe back pain
  - c. Low urine output
  - d. Fetal distress